MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

Cabinet Crisis--Ayatollah Khomeyni has intervened in the 3-week dispute between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad Raja'i 'Ali over the selection of a new Cabinet and its submission to the Majlis. In a 5 September meeting with Bani-Sadr, reported by Tehran radio, Khomeyni told the president that the ministers whom he had already approved should be introduced to the Majlis and those over whom he and Raja'i had yet to agree could be submitted to the Majlis "gradually." On several occasions in meetings with Bani-Sadr and Raja'i and through statements by his son, Khomeyni has declared that he would remain apart from the nomination process and that the president and prime minister should resolve the government crisis themselves. Events of the past week, however, have apparently convinced the ayatollah that the situation had deteriorated to a state of confusion and impasse. A cabinet list supplied by Raja'i on 31 August in a letter to Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, but not formally introduced to the Majlis, was openly denounced by Bani-Sadr, who, according to a later statement by Raja'i, had originally indicated that he could work with the people Raja'i had selected. Tehran radio reported that the president and prime minister met the day after Bani-Sadr's meeting with Khomeyni and confirmed that they would submit to the Majlis the nominations that had received presidential endorsement. In the 7 September meeting of the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, a letter from Bani-Sadr was read to that body listing 14 candidate ministers to whom he did not have "any objection." Bani-Sadr's letter was followed by one from Raja'i listing the entire Cabinet as he would constitute it. Tehran media have not explained why Raja'i submitted to the Majlis this letter containing the list of his entire prospective Cabinet, but apparently it was procedurally meaningless, for under the Iranian Constitution the president must approve all cabinet appointments before the Majlis can vote on them. The ministers approved by Bani-Sadr included Col Javad Fakuri for the Defense Ministry. Raja'i's 31 August list had left this portfolio vacant in deference to Bani-Sadr's strongly expressed concern over who would be nominated for that position. Raja'i had later indicated that the selection would in great measure be up to the president. The nominees not endorsed by Bani-Sadr included those selected for the most important economic portfolios--economics and finance, trade, plan and budget, oil and labor--as well as for the education and foreign affairs ministries. In his 31 August announcement, Raja'i had penciled himself in as education minister, but the nominee for that position introduced to the Majlis on 7 September was 'Ali Akhbar Parvaresh. Another change from the original 31 August list was in the trade portfolio, for which Raja'i had initially selected two nominees: the list in Raja'i's letter to the Majlis did not include a candidate for that ministry.

Hostages Issue--Tehran radio carried Student Statement 143 which reaffirmed earlier student acknowledgments that the fate of the hostages is in the hands of the Majlis. The students, however, expressed concern that too much discussion of the issue outside of the Majlis could have the effect of taking the decision out of the hands of that body and making it a rubber stamp. The students, for their part, said they would make "no comment" on the fate of the hostages except to say they hoped the Majlis would make a decision "worthy" of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

In the meantime, Tehran radio reported on 6 September that the Majlis as a whole had finally got around to "working out the preliminaries for a debate" on the hostages by an "open session" of that body. Rafsanjani had earlier indicated that the Foreign Relations Committee would initially be the forum in which the hostages' fate would be discussed. It currently has on its agenda a draft reply to the letter sent by 187 U.S. congressmen which was read out to the Majlis last week and returned to the committee with amendments suggested by at least 20 deputies.

In an exclusive interview with AFP, Sadeq Qotbazadeh, near the end of his tenure as foreign minister and apparently feeling more free to make specific recommendations on how to resolve the hostage issue, said that the problem could move toward a resolution if the funds frozen by the United States are released, the legal actions taken by private individuals or companies "seeking to profit from the situation" are withdrawan,

the United States renounces all actions against Iran brought in front of the International Court of Justice or the decisions of that court are declared null and void, the imperial family's holdings are returned to Iran and a "fair and honest judgment" in cases involving other exiled Iranians is guaranteed, and the economic blockade is lifted. Qotbzadeh called these "preliminary conditions" that could open the door for "discussions" on an "honest and honorable guarantee" of U.S. nonintervention in Iran and U.S. recognition of its previous "intervention" in the country. Qotbzadeh went on to admit, however, that he could not guarantee that the Majlis would not "block a settlement."

In a speech at Tehran University, reported by PARS, Hoseyn Musavi, the prospective foreign minister in Raja'i's cabinet, criticized "certain authorities" in the present Cabinet who have said that the success of the new government would depend on the release of the American hostages. According to PARS, he "flatly denied any possibility of his doing so in the future."

Relations With USSR--Iran has demanded that the USSR close its consulate in Rasht, leaving the consultate general in Esfahan the sole Soviet diplomatic representation in the country outside of the embassy in Tehran. According to Tehran radio, Iran in a Foreign Ministry communique issued on 5 September, gave the Soviet Union 48 hours to reply positively to this demand. On 20 August Iran demanded that the Soviet Union close either its Rasht consulate or the consulate general in Esfahan, but a few days later responded to the Soviet decision to retain the Rasht consulate, upgrading it to a consulate general, with the demand that Rasht be closed and Esfahan maintained. Tehran media have not reported the Soviet reply to the latest Iranian statement.

In a further indication of strained relations between the two countries--ties which Qotbzadeh in his AFP interview described as "not very good" and which he expected to be reduced--the Iranian Embassy in Moscow issued a memorandum saying that Soviet mass media have assumed an "unfriendly position" toward Iran by publishing articles from "Zionist-affiliated" papers and "infamous presses" in the Arab countries that attack Iranian officials and the Islamic revolution. The memorandum warned the Soviet Union to refrain from publishing such material to prevent "harming" relations between the two states.

Egypt, Israel

Cairo reports indicate that Minister of State Butrus Ghali has continued to stress Egypt's emphasis on the prospective tripartite summit as the major forum for the continuation of the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue while remaining vague on the Egyptian position regarding the resumption of the autonomy talks. According to Cairo radio, Ghali said that a committee of experts at the Foreign Ministry is working on a position paper in preparation for a tripartite summit that will discuss the "main problems hindering the autonomy negotiations." MENA cited "informed sources" in Cairo as saying that Egypt has made "no concessions" for the resumption of the autonomy talks and that it would be "impossible" to revive them before the "obstacles" which had caused their suspension have been removed. Confirming the essence of this report, Ghali, in a statement published in AL-AHRAM and cited by MENA, said "any future bipartite of tripartite negotiation" must be "governed" by four principles: nonrecognition of Israel's incorporation of East Jerusalem; the illegality of building new settlements in the West bank; recognition that security involves all parties, including the Palestinians; and the right of the Palestinian people to determine their own future.

Jerusalem radio reported that Israel "still does not know when the autonomy talks will be resumed" and that Interior Minister Yosef Burg described as "disappointing" the fact that he had received from Ambassador James Leonard the latter's "impression" that the talks would start again in mid-October. Reacting to what was termed the vague Egyptian position on the talks, the Cabinet on 7 September made clear that any tripartite meeting depends on the reopening of the autonomy talks at "all levels," and Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that Israel had accepted the idea of a summit only after the issuance of the joint announcement at the end of Ambassador Sol Linowitz's mission that the talks would be resumed as soon as possible. The Cabinet noted an "erosion" in Egypt's position on the resumption of the talks and said President Anwar as-Sadat's "aides" have made efforts to "evade" the commitments he made.

Begin, however, stated that he has received "no authorized information" on the change in the Egyptian position. The fact that President as-Sadat has not made any substantive public comment on the autonomy talks since before the 3 September release of the joint announcement can only have increased Israeli uncertainty over the Egyptian position.

Jerusalem radio also reported that there are "clear signs" that Egypt is interested in improving bilaterial relations with Israel. According to the radio, Butrus Ghali has invited Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Cairo for talks on the "consolidation" of ties between the two countries. Shamir will leave on 9 September. These talks will in all likelihood center not on the autonomy negotiations, but on "strengthening normalization" in the context of the provisions of the peace treaty.

Jerusalem radio also reported that Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, with the approval of Prime Minister Begin and Interior Minister Burg, submitted a plan to presidential envoy Linowitz that would accelerate the autonomy talks. The plan envisages a framework agreement between Israel and Egypt that would serve as a "departure point" for discussion of further details if other parties, such as Jordan and the Palestinians, enter the talks. According to the radio, Sharon's plan would have the "reality" that develops in the autonomous administrative unit. Sharon foresees negotiations with Jordan on limitation of forces or even demilitarization along the Jordan River and claims that Israel will not interfere with internal security in the autonomous areas if the self-administration authorities can prevent terrorist acts. The Sharon plan also envisages a distribution of water and land resources between Israeli citizens and the inhabitants of the territories.

Libya

In a speech carried by Tripoli radio, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated that the Arabs should "cancel forever" the confrontations between Arab armies and instead unite them to face the United States and Israel. To this end, Al-Qadhdhafi said, Libya's popular congresses must approve a strategic policy which "rules out forever" any confrontation between the armed forces or peoples of Libya and Egypt. Separating the As-Sadat regime from the Egyptian Army and people, Al-Qadhdhafi said Libya must resolve to support the Egyptian Army and "protect its rear" in order to allow it to confront "the enemies of Egypt in the first instance" and then the enemies of the Arab nation. Al-Qadhdhafi stated that Libya bears the responsibility for the "comprehensive national mobilization" of all "vital forces" in the Arab world to enable them to confront what he perceived as American and Israeli encroachments on the Arab nation.

Afghanistan

Addressing a meeting of intellectuals in a speech carried by Kabul radio, Afghan leader Babrak Karmal restated the Afghan position that the "limited and heroic" Soviet contingents in Afghanistan will withdraw from the country only when the Afghan Government "feels sure" and when there is an "international guarantee" that no foreign power will encroach on the country. Karmal stated that he is prepared to defend in front of an "international meeting" the statement that had Soviet troops not come to the aid of the Afghan government, "a free and independent Afghanistan would not exist today."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB LEAGUE MAY ACT AGAINST OMAN, SOMALIA

LD080805 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Sep 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Arab League To Study the Question of Foreign Presence"]

[Test] Damascus--Arab diplomatic sources have stated that the question of foreign bases in the Arab countries will be at the top of the agenda of the forthcoming Arab League meeting.

The sources said that the member states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front are inclined to urge the Arab League council to expel the Sultanate of Oman and Somalia from the Arab League as one of a series of measures to be taken against them.

Diplomatic circles, however, do not exclude the possibility of Ethiopia and South Yemen staging some kind of joint military action against Somalia and Oman.

COMMENTARY WARY OF U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

NC060915 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Statement by information spokesman of the Palestine Revolution on the U.S. presidential election; date and place not specified--read by announcer]

[Text] The PLO command has had no desire to issue any political comment on the U.S. presidential election because it would be interpreted as support of this or that person. This decision is based on the command's realization that the U.S. administration's biased and unfair stand against the Palestinian people emanates from the nature of the imperialist system, which is against all national liberation movements and all people struggling for freedom and independence.

However, this unprecedentedly heated race, which has displayed insolence toward our people and their cause, makes the PLO dutybound to direct the attention of the U.S. citizen to his responsibilities, now that his candidates have made our cause one of upmanship in rancor in the market of U.S. elections.

We have always differentiated between the position of the people in the U.S. and that of their official government. We thank the people for and appreciate their courageous stances which are against war and imperialism, particularly during the Vietnam war when they stood firmly against the policy of their government, which was waging an aggressive war against the masses in Vietnam. Thus, we urge the people in the U.S. to be wary of the gravity of the pitfall into which their candidates are attempting to throw them. We are confident that the people in the U.S. will refuse to turn their votes into bombs that assassinate the innocent sons of our people, inside and outside our occupied homeland, with the aim of strengthening the expansionist Zionist occupation policy.

This election provides an occasion for the people of the U.S. to affirm their rejection of any faction inside their society that attempts to blackmail them by defaming their honor and their high values of supporting the peoples' struggle for freedom, self-determination, and the right to live in security and defend their free and independent homelands.

ISLAMIC MEDIA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS ANNOUNCED

LD051319 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Sep 80 p 1

['Abdallah Al-Jafri report: "Approval of Covenant of Honor of Islamic Media"]

[Text] Jakarta--The first international conference of Islamic media concluded its meeting yesterday under the auspices of Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik, who delivered a speech in which he discussed the objectives of strengthening the Islamic press spiritually and materially so the journalist will be a struggler for peace.

At the beginning of the final session Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shubayli, the conference general secretary, announced the recommendations and resolutions of the conference, the most significant of which were:

The reendorsement and confirmation of the previous recommendations approved by the preparatory conference in Cyprus in 1979 concerning the Islamic media, the most important of which is that Islamic universities should seek to establish departments for Islamic press.

The resolutions and recommendations also urge: utilizing Islamic capabilities in the field of information; the sponsoring by the Islamic League of the establishment of information centers in the media field; urging the general secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization to activate the role of the Islamic news agency in the Islamic world; urging news agencies in the Islamic world to give prominence to Islamic news so as to break the isolation which news agencies hostile to Islam impose [on Islamic countries]; studying the possibility of publishing an Islamic daily newspaper and weekly magazines in several languages to be published in world and Islamic capitals on the same day; considering the possibility of establishing an Islamic advertising firm in order to protect Islamic newspapers from pressures by foreign advertising companies; urging the Islamic countries and organizations to ban the entry or the printing and circulation of newspapers, magazines,books and publications that are hostile to the Islamic dogma and influence the minds of youth and to refrain from advertising or providing commercial support for media hostile to Islam.

The Islamic journalists also endorsed the Islamic media's covenant of honor and affirmed that they are committed to strengthening their belief in Islamic values and to seeking to promote the Islamic identity through true reporting. The Islamic journalists are also to unite the voice of Muslims and struggle against imperialism, atheism, Zionism, and hostile ideas and trends. The journalists are also committed to verifying what is published, broadcast and disseminated with a view to protecting the Islamic nation against harmful influences, to perform their task in a righteous manner, to refrain from the use of invective, the publication of indecent pictures, personal ridicule and slander, or sowing sedition and spreading rumors. They are also to refrain from publishing commerical advertisements if they violate Islamic ethics and values.

The conference approved the establishment of a general secretariat for Islamic media whose headquarters will be Mecca.

BAHRAIN

MAURITANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 7 SEP

JN072018 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Manama, 7 Sep (GNA)--Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and minister of equipment and transport, arrived in Manama this evening on a visit to Bahrain as part of a tour which has so far included the UAE and Qatar. The Mauritanian minister is expected to deliver a message to the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, on developing bilateral relations.

The talks held between Babaly and officials in the UAE and Qatar dealt with possible contributions by the two countries to prospective projects in Mauritania.

KUWAIT

CABINET MINISTER ATTACKS U.S. STAND ON ISRAEL

LD061306 Kuwait KUNA in English 1148 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Sep (KUNA)--Kuwait lashed out Saturday at the U.S. stand supporting Israel and President Carter's retraction from previous commitments on the Middle East problem.

Cabinet Minister 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn said that the American stand supporting Israel's existence and the Zionist expansionist policy in the Arab world is an open secret.

He added that the Zionist lobby is employing all its power and potentials to exploit the American candidates for Israel's interest.

The minister was commenting on a statement by Carter yesterday before a meeting of the Zionist B'nai B'rith organisation in Washington where he pledged that "there will be no so-called reassessment of our support for Israel in a Carter administration. There will not be one policy for the election year and another for after the elections."

Minister Husayn said that Carter's statement contradicts previous American stands opposing annexation of lands by force and its denunciation of the annexation of East Jerusalem by the Zionist state.

KUWAIT TO PARTICIPATE IN MOROCCO MEETING ON JERUSALEM

LD061656 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1233 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Sep (KUNA)--It has been made public here today that Kuwait has agreed to take part in the emergency meeting to be held by the foreign ministers of the Islamic states in Morocco on 18 September to discuss the Jerusalem question. Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid ar-Rashid is to head the Kuwait delegation in place of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who will be accompanying Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir in his tour of a number of Asian countries which begins tomorrow.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID LEAVES FOR GENEVA TO 'CONVALESCE'

LD070902 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0850 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Summary] At-Ta'if, 7 Sep (SPA)--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left at 1100 today Hawiyyah airport in At-Ta'if for Geneva to rest and convalesce. He was seen off at the airport by the amirs, ministers and senior state officials.

MINISTER DENIES SECURITY AGREEMENT WITH UK

LD072000 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1755 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] At-Ta'if, 7 Sep (SPA)--The acting minister of information, Shaykh Husayn Mansuri, has strongly refuted a report in the Lebanese magazine 'AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI' which said that a security agreement had been reached between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Britain during the recent visit of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to the Kingdom.

His excellency said that the report and the details it contained about handing over some posts in the Saudi security organs to British security experts are all incorrect and lack truth because they completely contradict the unchanging policy of the Kingdom in this connection.

He added that it is the Kingdom which has raised and still raises the banner of the call which says that the security and safety of the gulf states are domestic matters and the responsibility of these states.

The acting information minister condemned these fabricated reports which are circulated by some Arab information organs, organs which are supposed to place their pens in the service of higher Arab interests. He explained that as previously declared, the Kingdom still has its doors wide open for every journalist who wishes to obtain the facts from their sources. His excellency called on the Arab and foreign information media to seek truth and bear it in mind in everything they do for the sake of reliability and the heavy responsibility they bear.

UAE

MAURITANIAN EQUIPMENT MINISTER LEAVES FOR QATAR

JN061434 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1310 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Sep (GNA)--Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and Mauritanian minister of equipment and transport, left Abu Dhabi for Doha this afternoon after having delivered a written message to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and Mauritanian president. The message dealt with bilateral relations.

The members of the Mauritanian delegation accompanying the minister held talks with officials at the Abu Dhabi fund for Arab economic development on the technical details of the (Kifar an-Na'mah) road project, which is financed by the fund.

The Mauritanian minister was seen off at the airport by some UAE Foreign Ministry officials and (Al-Hadrami Ould ad-Dahi), Mauritanian charge d'affaires to the UAE.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY WORKING PAPER; NO DATE FOR SUMMIT

NC051912 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has told our correspondent that it has been decided to set up a committee of experts at the Foreign Ministry to study the U.S. working paper presented by U.S. Middle East envoy Sol Linowitz, to draw up Egypt's position on the Middle East situation, and to make preparations for the tripartite summit conference, which will discuss the main problems hindering the autonomy negotiations. The committee will begin its work tomorrow.

The minister of state for foreign affairs added that no final date had been set for the tripartite summit conference and that it would be preceded by preliminary discussions during the next few weeks in either Washington or New York.

Ghali Statement

NC060656 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Egyptian working paper, the preparation of which will begin today, will include three main topics:

1. A study of the obstacles which led to the freezing of the autonomy negotiations.

2. A general conceptualization of the topics which could be included in the summit agenda.

3. The measures and preparations for holding the summit meeting, the date and time of which will be fixed later.

In a statement published by AL-AHRAM today, Butrus Ghali adds that the Egyptian working paper and any future bipartite or tripartite negotiations will be governed by four basic principles:

1. East Jerusalem is an Arab city. Israel's recent decision is null and void and Egypt will not recognize it.

2. The building of settlements is an illegal action which hampers the chances of achieving peace. It will have no effect on any final agreement.

3. Security involves all parties, including the Palestinian party, on equal footing and does not involve Israel alone.

4. The Palestinian people have the right to determine their future.

6 Sep Meeting

NC061541 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Today Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali held his first meeting with the Egyptian committee entrusted with the task of preparing Egypt's stance at the preparatory meetings for the tripartite summit conference, which is scheduled to be held in the coming months.

During this meeting, Ghali explained the obstacles blocking the autonomy negotiations, particularly Israel's illegal decision to consider Jerusalem the capital of Israel. The Egyptian positions on Jerusalem, the settlements and the Palestinian people's right of self-determination were reaffirmed during the meeting as part of the international consensus.

The Egyptian working paper, which is currently being prepared, will take into consideration Egypt's principled stance and the real context of the Camp David accords.

The committee will resume its meetings Monday.

'ALI INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY TALKS, ARAB SOLIDARITY

LD080813 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 2 Sep 80 p 7

[Makram Muhammad Ahmad interview with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Cairo--date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: The Americans' desire to resume the autonomy negotiations seems to be strong despite the fact that the circumstances do not seem conducive to the possibility of talks leading to any tangible results. Mr Minister, under what circumstances could the U.S. efforts to resume the talks find success in Cairo?

Answer: It is no longer a secret that there are differences with the American side on this score. We do not rule out the possibility that the U.S. motive for insisting on resuming the negotiations is merely conditioned by the campaign for the reelection of the President, particularly since the Camp David accords represent an important achievement for him in the field of foreign policy. But on the other hand we do not see any possibility of success if the negotiations are resumed in the light of the present Israeli stand. On the contrary, we expect Begin to create further obstacles with the aim of removing the Camp David accords from their real context. Also, we have little hope that presidential envoy Linowitz, who is due to arrive in Cario tomorrow will achieve any progress in this field despite his great skill at arousing optimism which is not always based on reality.

As we have often asserted, Cairo is prepared to resume the negotiations only if the Israeli Government declares that the questions of Jerusalem and the settlements are negotiable and if Israel is committed to preserving the neutrality of the subjects under discussion and recognizes that no party has the right to change the status quo in favor of the objectives it is seeking while the negotiations on these subjects are continuing. Until this happens Cairo will not respond to the call for the resumption of negotiations, even if the suspension of negotiations continues not only after the U.S. elections but also after the Israeli elections.

Question: Therefore we should not expect a tripartite meeting at foreign-minister level in Washington to discuss how to overcome these obstacles, as happened last July?

Answer: No, there will be no such tripartite meeting; not because we reject it but because there is no use convening it. We broke off negotiations last July when the law on Jerusalem was still a bill before the Knesset legal committee. At the Washington talks last July the Israeli delegation asserted that the bill will not be allowed to be submitted for the Knesset's vote because the Israeli Government is aware that those who submitted it aim to undermine the peace efforts.

Burg was particularly referring to Guela Cohen and her supporters in the party. In fact, the Americans and even President Carter received other Israeli assurances to this effect. On this basis we consented to the technical delegations resuming their negotiations in Alexandria, but soon afterward the bill was put to the vote in the Knesset.

I would also say that Cairo is fully convinced that Begin stopped half way. This is our conviction not only today; we were certain of it some time before. But the U.S. side believed that the possibility of reaching agreement with Begin while still in power is worth the trouble, the efforts and the attempts because, once in opposition, Begin might try to create obstacles for the Labor Party if it comes to power in the coming elections.

Question: Mr Minister, is there any hope of resuming the negotiations even by reverting temporarily to proximity negotiations, that is, the Americans sitting down with us and then sitting down with the Israelis, and so on?

Answer: The problem lies neither in the form nor in the procedure of the negotiations. we have accepted the principle of direct negotiations and we are convinced of its usefulness. We have accepted the normalization of relations and we are linked to Israel by a peace treaty whose provision we insist on respecting. Maybe Linowitz' mission might be some sort of proximity talks, but I must tell you that unless Linowitz carries Israeli assurances that meet the Egyptian demands for whose sake the talks were suspended then I do not see any hope in this mission.

Question: Does Cairo believe that the approval by the Democratic Party, to which President Carter belongs, of the inclusion in its political platform of some sort of U.S. recognition of Jerusalem as the united capital of Israel--similar to what the Republican Party did--constitutes a new U.S. policy on Jerusalem?

Answer: I do not think so, because President Carter right from the start absolved himself of the responsibility of commitment to this plank of the Democratic Party platform on the basis of the firm and declared U.S. stand on the question of Jerusalem from President Johnson right up until today, the stand that affirms that East Jerusalem is like the rest of the occupied Arab territories and that any attempt to change its political status unilaterally is illegal and a violation of Resolution 242, which is the basis of settlement. I can also say that the U.S. sides' reading of the Camp David accords agrees to a large extent, if it is not identical, with the Egyptian side's reading of these accords. Therefore we should not attach too much importance to the endeavors of the Democratic and Republican parties during the election battle to outbid each other for the Jewish vote.

Question: How does Cairo see the U.S. abstention from the Security Council voting on the Jerusalem resolution?

Answer: We see in it U.S. assent to the western draft resolution which was passed unanimously. Had the Americans used the veto, the resolution, on which 12 states based the withdrawal of their embassies from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, would not have been passed.

Question: Mr Minister, Begin is trying to make Israeli public opinion believe that Egypt suspended the negotiations four times previously and that this time it stopped them because it wants to turn toward the Arabs after being exhausted by its isolation from the Arab world.

Answer: On every occasion we have suspended the negotiations to put them on the right course. Those who say that Cairo suspended the negotiations because it wants to turn toward the Arab world are confusing the issue. I will say very frankly that if Cairo's hope now in the possibility that Begin might offer something new to peace is very slim, this does not mean that the question of peace has become impossible. [paragraph continues]

Those who imagine that the faltering of the peace efforts and the great difficulties the talks are now facing mean that we must close this door, or that Cairo is now in a dilemma from which the only exit is to rejoin the present Arab stand--if there is such a stand--are misunderstanding Cairo and are wrongly appraising the true negotiations situation. They misunderstand Cairo because they only see the image or its reverse. Peace is a strategic objective which we are still anxious to achieve. Also, it is not Cairo's policy at all to suddenly go from one extreme to the other, because those who suddenly change their stance from one extreme to the other are those who do not have a comprehensive view and whose stands are often governed by reactions and not by their ability to manage the struggle and channel it toward attainment of the strategic objective. Such people, as we know, are easily lured into calculated and anticipated reactions. Cairo does not see the situation this way because, on the basis of concrete evidence, it believes that peace is still the right objective.

We are for Arab solidarity and, indeed, with Arab unity, but the question is: Solidarity with whom and for what objectives? The present situation in the Arab world spares everybody the trouble of thinking. I do not wish to go into details but everybody knows that the Arab world has become a field of conflict between the regimes that are exhausting the potential of their own people if not in fierce sideline battles then in wars that lack real motives and whose only result is to divide the Arab world and its will. Are we to be in solidarity with Iraq against Syria, or with Algeria against Morocco, or with Morocco against Algeria, or with South Yemen against North Yemen, or with North Yemen? Why should we go back to slogans that are lacking in context and even the good will of those who raise them? Such slogans lack full awareness of the nature of the present world situation, the ability to direct the Arab world's potential toward the achievement of the right objectives and the true realization of the value of what Egypt has achieved on the road to peace.

For this reason I would say that present conditions are not ripe yet for a responsible Egyptian-Arab dialogue.

We have not severed relations; it was they who severed them. Therefore nobody should expect any Egyptian initiative in this regard, especially since the important question still remains: With whom shall we display solidarity, and what objectives should our solidarity seek?

WEIZMAN CONCLUDES 1-WEEK PRIVATE VISIT 7 SEP

NC071307 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1248 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA)--Former Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman left Cairo this afternoon for home at the end of s week's visit to Egypt at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

During his visit Heizman met with President Anwar as-Sadat, Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

He was seen off at the airport by the Israeli ambassador in Cairo and Ambassador Taha al-Majdhub.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS BORDER CLASHES WITH IRAN

Mandali Border Junction

JN051401 Bahhdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA)--The Iraqi border forces inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment on the forces of the racist Persian regime when they repulsed a Persian aggression against the Mandali border junction in eastern Iraq yesterday.

An Iraqi Interior Ministry official spokesman has stated that our forces exchanged fire with the racist forces all yesterday morning, concentrating their artillery fire on the Persian positions in (Shorshirin), (Hanjirah), (Ar-Rabi'ah al-Muaqtadimah), (Nay Khadr al-Jadid), (Nay Khadr al-Qadim), (Sayshan), (Mansurli), (Salman Kisht) and (Jawidshah).

The spokesman explained that our forces destroyed the (Hanjirah) and (Nay Khadr) outposts. The racist forces were seen evacuating their dead and wounded from the two positions.

He pointed out that at 1100 yesterday, the agent Iranian forces reopened artillery fire on (Rab'at al-'Asifah). Our forces repulsed them by concentrating their artillery fire on (Nay Khadr al-Jadid) and (Nay Khadr al-Adim). He said that the soldiers in the two outposts were seen fleeing to the Iranian valleys.

The spokesman added: Our artillery scored a direct hit on the sources of the enemy forces' fire at the (Sayshan) outpost. The soldiers in the post were seen removing their dead and wounded and their equipment to the interior.

The spokesman said that the agent Persian forces reopened fire from the (Hanjirah) and (Nay Khadr) outposts at the (Ash-Shuhada') outpost. Our forces returned the fire, silencing the Persian fire immediately.

In conclusion, the spokesman reiterated that the Iraqi forces have not sustained any losses worth mentioning and that they are enjoying high morale and are prepared to repulse any agent, racist Persian aggression.

Khanaqin Border Junction

JN061951 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA)--Our border forces repulsed the racist Persian regime's forces when they attacked the Khanaqin junction last Thursday.

An official spokesman for the Interior Ministry told INA today that the racist forces used heavy 175mm artillery as well as tanks in their shelling of Khanaqin city and some villages adjacent to Surbatiyah city.

The spokesman pointed out that our forces repulsed this attack and destroyed the Iranian cities of Khosrowvi and Qasr-e Shirin, influcing heavy human and material losses on the agent regime's forces. A number of the Persian border points, from which the fire was opened, were also destroyed.

In his statement the spokesman stressed that our border forces are alert to any racist Persian aggression against the secure regions and that these forces will pay them back twofold.

He announced that no losses worth mentioning were inflicted on our forces.

MALTESE HEALTH MINISTER LEAVES AFTER TALKS 5 SEP

JN051145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA)--Maltese Health and Environment Minister Vincent Moran left Baghdad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. Moran said he held discussions with Iraqi officials on developing bilateral cooperation in all fields.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH SEYCHELLES COUNTERPART

JN061142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has received a message for President Saddam Husayn from Seychelles President France Albert Rene. The message deals with bilateral relations and with the means of implementing the agreements signed between the two countries. The message was handed to Dr Hammadi by presidential envoy and Foreign Minister Jacques Hodoul, during their meeting here today. The two ministers discussed the situation in the Indian Ocean and the Zionist campaign against Iraq's nuclear program for peaceful purposes.

Departure Statement

JN061714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA)--Seychelles Foreign Minister Jacques Hodoul concluded a 1-day visit to Iraq and left for home today. Hodoul expressed his pleasure at the results of his visit to Iraq and his meeting with Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. He said that his visit was very important and a positive step toward the implementation of the bilateral cooperation agreements signed by the two countries during Seychelles President France Albert Rene's visit to Iraq last April.

The Seychelles foreign minister condemned the campaign launched by imperialism. Zionism and the Western press against Iraq's efforts to possess nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. He said that the aim of this campaign is very clear: It is basically aimed at keeping the Third World states backward and at confining nuclear technology to the hands of only the big industrialized states. The minister affirmed his government's support for Iraq's possession of nuclear technology and said: We are quite aware that Iraq will use it for peaceful purposes and not for war and aggression. He added that Iraq has the capability of benefiting from atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Hodoul condemned the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian Arab people, particularly the usurping Zionist measures of annexing Jerusalem to its entity and making it its capital. He emphasized that these measures will not change the path of history because Jerusalem is Arab and must return to its people.

INDIAN ENERGY MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

JN061434 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA)--Indian Energy Minister Abdul Barkat Ataul Hani Khan Choudhury left Baghdad today following a 2-day visit to Iraq.

Choudhury said that he held talks with Iraqi officials on ways to develop bilateral relations in the industrial and oil fields.

DER SPIEGEL CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH KING HUSAYN

DW020810 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Sep 80 pp 168-171

[Volkhard Windfuhr and Berhard Mueller-Huelsebusch interview with King Husayn in Amman--date of interview not stated]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Your Majesty, in defiance of all UN resolutions Israel has now de jure integrated the Arab eastern part of Jerusalem into its territory. Could a fifth Arab-Israeli war break out over Jerusalem?

Husayn: I hope that will not happen. But no doubt Israel by its measures has placed a bomb that might explode any time. The annexation of East Jerusalem and the declaration of all of Jerusalem as "eternal indivisible capital" of Israel constitute a provocation to all people of good will. We will never put up with it.

SPIEGEL: But what does this mean: "not putting up with it"?

Husayn: Israel is shocking hundreds of millions of people, Muslims and Christians alike. The Israelis may continue to prevail with their stubborn policy for a while yet. But in the long run Israel will conjure up trouble for the whole region and ignite the torch for a world conflagration.

SPIEGEL: Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd has called for a jihad, a holy war for the liberation of Jerusalem. Is Jordan prepared to follow this appeal?

Husayn: To me jihad means advocating a just cause in any way. Jerusalem stands for such a just and extremely important cause. Granted, jihad does not mean that hot war must break out immediately and inevitably. But if Israel keeps going as it does, serious misfortune definitely will come down on this part of the world.

SPIEGEL: Will the Arabs use the oil weapon again to bring pressure to bear on Israel and its protective power, the United States?

Husayn: If Jerusalem is involved everything is possible, for by their actions the Israelis have crossed the line of tolerance. Any state approving of Israel's course of action tramples on the rights of the Arabs and Muslims and must be in no doubt about the dangerous consequences. If something happens in Jerusalem, then it means: a whole region aflame.

SPIEGEL: Libyan head of state Al-Qadhdhafi has demanded that you should close the bridges over Jordan River as an answer to the Israeli measures. Are you taking this into consideration?

Husayn: No, for the territories west of the Jordan to me are not Israeli but occupied Arab land. Despite all difficulties we must help our Arab brothers over there. This would be aggravated, however, were we to close the bridges.

SPIEGEL: Kuwait and other Islamic countries threaten to sever diplomatic relations with all states maintaining embassies in Jerusalem or planning to set them up there. Are you recommending something like this?

Husayn: Yes; any country recognizing sovereignty and even setting up an embassy there as well must reckon not only with the severance of diplomatic relations with the Islamic countries but also with other retaliation measures. The Netherlands has comprehended that already.

SPIEGEL: Why should Jerusalem not be Israel's capital anyway?

Husayn: Because the eastern part of the city belongs to the Arabs and must be placed under Arab sovereignty again if there is to be peace. Jerusalem can become a symbol of peace, but not under Israeli occupation.

SPIEGEL: You always come out for a peaceful solution of the Palestinian conflict, and Jerusalem is its neuralgic point. Would you agree that Jewish western Jerusalem continues to be Israel's capital whereas the Arab eastern part would become the capital of a Palestinian state structure yet to be formed?

Husayn: I consider this possible.

SPIEGEL: The Israelis keep the Arab eastern Jerusalem occupied but permit access to the holy sites to Muslims and Christians alike, which did not hold true under Jordan's rule. During the Jordan era the Jews were not even allowed to pray at the Wailing Wall. Why not?

Husayn: Sorry, but this way of telling it is incorrect. The cease-fire agreement concluded by Jews and Arabs after the battles of 1948 envisaged, among other things, the right of the Christian Arabs to visit Nazareth. The Jews did not allow that, and besides we were in a state of war. It was only for these reasons that the Jews were not allowed at the time to cross the line of demarcation. But you are talking with me today about a peace solution--and that must, of course, look different.

SPIEGEL: You declared that the new Jerusalem act of the Israelis constitutes a direct "attack" on Jordan. Why so, anyway?

Husayn: Because Jordan had been more closely connected with Palestine than the other Arab states; because my dynasty, the Hashemites, had a special, honorable role in the great Arab revolution in 1916 against the Osman empire; and because my grandfather, the leader of these rebels who had refused to give up Arab rights in Palestine, is buried in eastern Jerusalem.

SPIEGEL: To the Muslims, Jerusalem is but the third among the holiest cities, following Mecca and Medina, while to the Jews it holds first place. Does this not make the tenacity with which the Jews cling to Jerusalem comprehensible?

Husayn: In this point I assure you: We cling to this city just as tenaciously as do the Jews.

SPIEGEL: A few days from now you will be visiting the Vatican and will submit to the pope a new Jerusalem plan. What can the pontifex maximum do for the controversial city?

Husayn: His holiness surely is extraordinarily interested in Jerusalem and in peace in our region. I believe that this city occupies a special place in his heart.

SPIEGEL: What specifically do you plan to propose to the pope in matters of Jerusalem?

Husayn: I do not have a definite plan yet but I find that the time is ripe to discuss with his holiness this topic which is as complicated as it is urgent. Muslims, Jews and Christians should be allowed to pray in Jerusalem unhindered, so consequently the Vatican, too, has a word to say about it.

SPIEGEL: Suppose eastern Jerusalem were placed under Arab administration again, as you demand. Would the city not be cut up again by barbed wire and no-man's land as in 1948?

Husayn: When Israel ceases to deprive the Palestinians of their rights and just peace is attained that way, we will not need any barbed wire. Then I no longer visualize Jerusalem as a divided city but as an open city.

SPIEGEL: The Arab summit conference of Rabat in 1974 decided that the PLO is "the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." This means that you were relieved of the competence for Palestine. It is a fact that many Palestinians reject any Jordanian interference in their affairs. And yet, you told EC emissary Gaston Thorn just recently that Jerusalem affects Jordan more than all others. Is this not a contradiction?

Husayn: Not at all. I never fight to reclaim Jerusalem for Jordan but to win it back for the Arabs and the Islamic world.

SPIEGEL: You even pay wages and generous pensions to your former officials and all town mayors in the occupied areas. Why do you do that actually?

Husayn: Out of responsibility for our brothers over there. For me the Rabat decisions do not mean that Jordan and the other Arab states on the West Bank have disappeared from the scene, so to speak, loading the burden on the Palestinians as long as they are suffering under the Israeli yoke. In doing this, by the way, we act in agreement with the PLO.

SPIEGEL: I beg your pardon? It was clearly stated in Rabat that only the PLO is responsible for the Palestinians. Since then the Jordan River has been considered the western border of Jordan. And yet you feel responsible for the Palestinians west of that border?

Husayn: Yes, sir. I believe that there is even a legal basis for our share of responsibility. I interpret the Rabat decision as saying that Jordan is committed to win back the former Jordan area which is now occupied, to win it back for the Palestinians.

SPIEGEL: Some observers believe, however, that there remains some contradiction and that actually Jordan wants to get the territories back for itself.

Husayn: That is not so. I have demanded since 1967 to put the occupied areas under international control and give the inhabitants their right to self-determination. Israel's negotiation concept, its action in Jerusalem and in the other occupied area, however, do not give any leeway for such steps.

SPIEGEL: The Israelis hope as before that you, Your Majesty, will negotiate with them some day.

Husayn: I would be prepared to do that once the proper framework has been created as outlined by UN Resolution No 242. It says there expressly: withdrawal of the Israelis from the occupied areas, no state may take over foreign territory by force, the right of self-determination in freedom must be given to the Palestinians.

SPIEGEL: Leading Israeli politicians state over and over again that there is just space for Israel and Jordan between the Mediterranean and the Arab desert and not for a possible third, Palestinian state.

Husayn: I see that differently; naturally there is space.

SPIEGEL: The Arabs have been dealing now for 32 years with their common enemy, namely Israel. Yet the neighbors of Israel, particularly Lebanon and Syria, but also the PLO, have so much to do with their own difficulties that they could not make up their minds to negotiate jointly with Israel. On the other hand, however, Jordan cannot speak formally for Palestine since 1974. Can one hold it against Egyptian President as-Sadat that he became tired of the Arab confusion and that he negotiated along with Israel in the interest of his 42 million people?

Husayn: If there was a chance for far-reaching peace in the Near East, As-Sadat has lost it. We must take that fact into consideration today. I remember, for example, that Egypt has stressed after the 6-day war of 1967 that Jerusalem is more important than Sinai and the Suez Canal. But then Egypt has abruptly changed its position under As-Sadat, negotiating, for example, without inclusion of Jerusalem and without coordination with the other Arabs.

SPIEGEL: Such an agreement has been never achieved. As-Sadat acted on his own, which is not contradicted by the fact that Israel's provocations in the meantime have stopped the peace process. Would you advise As-Sadat to call off the Palestinian negotiations and terminate the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty?

Husayn: I am not As-Sadat's adviser but he ought to be aware of the responsibility he is bearing vis-a-vis the Arabs and the Muslims in the whole world.

SPIEGEL: The Europeans show more and more concern for the interests of the Arabs and the Islamic world as a whole. What can the Europeans do to improve the framework conditions negotiated in Camp David in such a way that they would become acceptable to all Arabs? What do you think?

Husayn: I welcome the growing European understanding of our problems. But I say plainly: Camp David does not justify any hopes. Camp David involves only Egyptian-Israeli relations, especially the Sinai Peninsula, which is the least complicated case of the whole problem. The main thing, however, is Jerusalem, the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and last but not least the Golan Heights. We are as far from finding a solution as ever. The Europeans should not orientate themselves by Camp David. Forget Camp David!

SPIEGEL: As regards the unsolved Palestinian problem: How high is the share of the Palestinian population of your kingdom--40 percent?

Husayn: I cannot give you an exact figure but your estimation is about right.

SPIEGEL: If a Palestinian state structure came about, consisting, let us say, of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, would not then a great part of your Palestinian state citizens like to return to their old homeland?

Husayn: These people will decide on that themselves. Please keep in mind the historical fact that there have always been Palestinians who went to Jordan and vice versa. There are close--very close--ties between Jordanians and Palestinians.

SPIEGEL: One has noticed very little of the close ties since 1970. At that time the explelled Palestinians and the local Jordanians were waging bloody fights against each other.

Husayn: The facts of that time have been regrettably distorted quite often. It was not a fight between Palestinians and Jordanians.

SPIEGEL: What then?

Husayn: Prior to 1970 there were many Palestinians in our country. Our armed forces around 1970 were 50 percent Palestinian. These armed forces were acting against groups which had clearly violated law and order.

SPIEGEL: Many Palestinians assess that quite differently, many things remain unclear between you and the PLO. The PLO demands military bases in Jordan, for example, in order to attack Israel from there. Will you agree to that?

Husayn: I do not know what the future will bring but bear in mind that a special combat unit has existed among us for a long time, namely the Palestinian Liberation Army.

SPIEGEL: Well, but despite its great name it has not been actively involved any more in the fight against Israel. And radical Palestinians such as Habash and Hawatimah believe that much too little action is emanating from Jordan. These extremists demand not merely the destruction of Israel. They want a Marxist-Arab revolution. They want to sweep away from their chairs almost all Arab rulers--also King Husayn....

Husayn: As soon as the identity of the Arabs, of the Islamic as well as Christian Arabs, is endangered in our area, we will defend ourselves with all forces. A true Arab cannot simply give up being an Arab. Neither can a Muslim, and I am not a Marxist but mainly a Muslim.

SPIEGEL: The Muslim, King Faysal of Saudi Arabia, wished very much to be able to pray once more in liberated Jerusalem before his death. He could not do that. Do you think that some day you could pray in the Aksa Mosque in liberated Jerusalem?

Husayn: I am absolutely certain. I pray that God may let me live long enough to do that and to experience peace in this part of the world.

SPIEGEL: Your majesty, we thank you for this talk.

EDUCATION MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

JN061546 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Amman, 6 Sep (PETRA)--Education Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tall received in his office this morning the Soviet ambassador in Amman. During the meeting, talks were held on the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the educational and trade union fields. The two sides also discussed the scholarships allocated to Jordan by the Soviet Union.

The ambassador stressed his desire to consolidate cultural and educational relations with Jordan. He also emphasized the continued acceptance of all scholarships proposed by the Jordanian Education Ministry.

The two sides also discussed matters related to the establishment of a polytechnic institute in southern Jordan.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES 'ARAFAT, OTHER PLO LEADERS

JN051710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1628 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] At 1130 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; Khalid al-Fahum, Palestine National Council speaker; and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Talal Naji, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani and Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, PLO Executive Committee members. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The spirit of amity and struggle overwhelmed the meeting, at which the developments in the Arab area were comprehensively reviewed. His excellency the president reiterated Syria's support for the Palestinian revolution and for the nationalist and progressive forces in Lebanon. The two sides asserted the importance of further entrenching the strong bonds between Syria and the Palestinian revolution in order to support Arab steadfastness in general and steadfastness and confrontation of hostile designs in southern Lebanon in particular.

Talks also dealt with means to further increase support for the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. In this regard, Yasir 'Arafat stressed, on behalf of the PLO, the PLO's support for the Syrian-Libyan merger, which is considered an important, blessed step on the path of comprehensive Arab unity in the confrontation against the Camp David conspiracy.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TO LEAVE FOR LIBYA 8 SEP

JN071621 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad will leave for Tripoli tomorrow to meet with brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and hold talks with him on unity between the two Arab countries, Syria and Libya.

AL-ASAD REPORTEDLY TO VISIT USSR IN SEPTEMBER

JN072016 Doha QNA in Arabic 2005 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus, 7 Sep (QNA)--Well-informed sources said here today that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will leave for Moscow in the second half of September. During the visit President al-Asad will hold important talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and several senior Soviet officials on the current situation in the Arab region, bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, PRAISES UNITY MOVE

JN080803 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammed arrived in Damascus at 2200 yesterday on a visit to Syria. In a statement to SANA Muhammad expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria. He said: This visit comes within the framework of exchanging viewpoints with Syrian officials on new developments in the Arab world and what needs to be done on the level of pan-Arab confrontation and steadfastness and on the level of the two fraternal countries.

The PDRY foreign minister expressed his support for unity between Syria and Libya. He said: We bless Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's call for merger with Syria. We consider this call a practical reply to the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plans.

In conclusion the PDRY foreign minister wished the Syrian people prosperity, progress and success.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI CALLS FOR UNIFIED ARAB MILITARY ACTION

LD052112 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1333 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Recorded speech by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at Tajura' air force secondary school graduation ceremony; date not given]

[Excerpts] With the conclusion of the graduation ceremony of the officers of the air force defense college, we conclude the series of graduation ceremonies of groups of officers from various military colleges of various services--army, navy, air force and air defense--on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the historic Great 1 September Revolution. [applause]

A military strike force has been built, on land, sea and air. The most modern and most complex weapons have been mastered. [applause] What expedited the achievement of this success was the unprecedented enrollment of the youths of the Jamahiriyah in the military colleges. Hundreds and thousands of them made individual sacrifices and left more comfortable positions and personal gains. But this might be more important for the country's defensive power.

[Passage indistinct] Lebanese patriotic movement and, as of today, the door will be open for volunteers from the new officers of the air force to operate the missile bases which we decided to erect in southern Lebanon to destroy the arrogant enemy's planes. [chanting] We have decided to stage a counterattack on the enemy, and we have decided that this counterattack should be a pan-Arab counterattack that would mobilize all the fighting resources of the Arab nation in order to be as effective as possible in confronting the enemy. [chanting]

The enemy has gone too far. [chanting] American forces have started penetrating the Arab homeland. They have occupied bases in Egypt, Somalia and Oman. These, as you know, are only bridgeheads in military strategy or military (?mobilization) which form an introduction to the stages of strategic attack by American forces in order to occupy the Arab homeland. The Arab nation is about to lose once again its independence; rather, at least three regions have lost their independence. They are Egypt, Oman and Somalia. Moreover, Lebanon's independence is threatened, and even southern Lebanon can be considered occupied. The battle which will now be fought will be primarily military. The opening of nonmilitary battles with the enemy is a great waste of time. We have military and economic battles with the enemy which stretch from the UN to the Suez Canal, but foremost is the military battle; that is, the success of any side in the political and economic battles depends on how much it gains in military battles. We have decided to face the enemy and we have decided to repulse the enemy. That is, we have decided to defeat them in the end--Americans, Israelis and reactionaries. [applause and chanting]

Therefore, we are exercising the legitimate right of self-defense, which is supported by all laws, legislation and by [word indistinct]. We have not decided to invade American territory; we have not decided to occupy bases in one of the American states; we have not decided to cross the Atlantic to the shores of America.

America is the one that decided to cross the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea; and to invade Arab shores and establish bases at Marsa Matruh on the Mediterranean, at Ghardaqah on the Red Sea, on the Omani coast, and at Berbera in Somalia.

America is the one that has decided to invade Arab soil. It is the one which has violated the sanctity of Arab airspace, water and territory. Thus, in deciding to confront the advance of the American forces, which have established bridgeheads on Mastirah Island, at the port of Berbera and at Ghardaqah, Marsa Matruh, Cairo West and in Palestinie, we have decided to exercise legitimate defense in the face of an enemy which has penetrated the Arab homeland. When the Soviet forces entered Afghanistan at the official request of the Afghan Government, America, the West and reactionary countries of the world regarded this as a flagrant aggression and unjustified invasion of another state. Resistance on many fronts was created in Afghanistan to resist the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan--which had come at the request of the Afghan Government. In accordance with this precedent we can consider the American forces in Egypt, Somalia and Oman to be invasion forces and a flagrant aggression against other independent states--even if they are present at the request of the governments of these states, since America and the colonialist and reactionary world which is subordinate to it regarded the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government to be interference, invasion and aggression that should be resisted.

Thus, the presence of American forces in Egypt, Somalia and Oman, even if at the request of the governments of these countries, is considered an invasion and an aggression against the Arab homeland that should be resisted. [applause]

The Arab homeland is the home of all Arabs and if the independence of any part of the Arab homeland is violated, the independence of the entire Arab homeland is violated. Therefore, the violation of the independence of Egypt, Somalia and Oman is a violation of the independence of the Arab homeland and the Arab nation. The occupation of any part of the Arab homeland constitutes a colonization of the whole Arab world; thus the presence of the American forces in these Arab regions is a colonization of the Arab homeland. We must not be proud of what those agents are doing with their colonialist masters and of their assistance to them in subduing the Arab world; the world should understand this. We have the right to resist those enemies and we have the ability to defeat them. We must announce that this nation will either commit martyrdom on the altar of freedom or finally defeat its American and Israeli enemies. [applause]

We must use force to make America leave the Arab homeland and we must bring it to such a state that even if the agents asked it to establish military bases in the Arab homeland it would refuse to do so. But now it has tried. When it established the Cairo West base, this base was not resisted. It continued to build the Qina base and this second base was not resisted. It has now reached the Red Sea with the Ghardaqah base and the Mediterranean with the Marsa Matruh air and naval base. Marsa Matruh is now being equipped for occupation by American forces. When it advanced to Masirah Island, it met no resistance. Then it proceded toward Berbera on the Somali coast. This means that unless the American forces are resisted they will continue their advance in the Arab territory and consequently the Arab nation will lose its independence and become American-Israeli colony. Thus, our decision is either death or defeat of the enemies. [applause and chanting]

It is not at all impossible to defeat aggression. America used its might to defeat the people of Vietnam, but in the end it was defeated by the Vietnamese people. The American pilots left their aircraft on the ground at Vietnamese airfields and fled to the sea where ships picked them up. [applause]

Out of cowardice and in the face of the ferocity of the heroic Vietnamese people, the American pilots thought that fleeing on foot was faster than boarding a C-130 aircraft; consequently they left C-130 aircraft at the Vietnamese airports and fled on foot. This is proof of the cowardice of the American soldier and that America is a paper tiger, but if this giant were a steel tiger we would have the right to resist it after it tried to trample on Arab soil. [applause]

As far as we are concerned, from now on we should not think of profit and loss, but rather of the exercise of the legitimate right of self-defense, regardless of the result. The decision is to face the enemy and fight it, no matter how strong this enemy is in relation to us. [applause and chanting] America and the Israelis want a confrontation between the Libyan armed forces and the Egyptian armed forces. They want, for instance, a confrontation between the Syrian Army and the Lebanese Army. They want a confrontation between the armies of North and South Yemen. Our decision, we the Arabs, should be to cancel forever the confrontation that colonialism wants between Arab armies. Rather, the confrontation should be transformed into a confrontation between the Arab armies and those of America and the Israelis.

Therefore, the following suggestion is submitted to popular congresses: The need to approve a strategic policy which rules out forever any confrontation between the Libyan armed forces and those of Egypt or between the Libyan people and the Egyptian people; in order to make the enemy miss his chance and to defeat the aggressive strategic plans to have Arab forces confront each other, destroy each other, so as to enable the enemy to win the battle and advance militarily in the Arab homeland. We [word indistinct] the Egyptian Army to confront the enemies of the Arab nation. [applause] We must resolve and decide to support the Egyptian Army and protect its rear in order to allow it to confront the enemies of Egypt in the first instance and to confront the enemies of the Arab nation. I suggested to the popular congresses that in the next [word indistinct] season tractors, instead of tanks, should go to Tobruk and Gaghbub to transform minefields into agricultural fields and trenches into water reservoirs. [applause and chanting]

If the popular congresses make this decision, it will disappoint the Israelis and the colonialists who are manipulating their puppet in Egypt for the destruction of the Egyptian Army, people and capabilities so that [word indistinct] inside Egypt becomes the American bases at Marsa Matruh, Cairo West, Qina and Ghardaqah, and the second stronger side, the Israeli Army in Sinai. We must understand that Sinai is still occupied, that the evacuation of some parts of Sinai is imaginary and the proof of this is that the Egyptian Army cannot enter Sinai. We challenge the Egyptian authorities to send an Egyptian battalion or unit into the evacuated parts of Sinai. [chanting]

Thus, the Libyan and Egyptian forces should devote themselves to staging a counterattack against the enemies of the Arab nation who have achieved several gains in the Arab world. The Yemeni forces of the south and north should, instead of confronting each other, confront the advance of the American forces in the southern part of the Arab Peninsula and in the Gulf. The conflicting forces in Lebanon should settle their differences to the advantage of the forces hostile to colonialism and Zionism in order to achieve a comprehensive confrontation from Lebanon and Syria against enemy forces in the Golan, Palestine and southern Lebanon. [chanting]

Thus, it would be clear that we are preparing for a comprehensive, strategic, wide-scale confrontation of the American forces which have started to advance on Arab soil and of the Zionist camp in Palestine. We bear the responsibility for the comprehensive national mobilization of all the vital forces in the Arab world to enable them to present at this honorable and historic battle. We should be determined to achieve victory over the enemies in the end and I say to you finally that it is not impossible to defeat America and the Israelis. Forward! [applau e]

LIBYA SEEKS ARAB LEAGUE EXPULSION OF SOMALIA, OMAN

LD061910 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Sep (JANA)--A JANA reporter has learned that the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Steadfastness and Confrontation Front member-states have asked the Arab League to expel the regimes of Somalia and Oman from the league for surrendering their independence and sovereignty, and for endangering Arab national security by granting military bases to America.

Efforts made by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the explusion of these two regimes from the league have been welcomed by all nationalist forces and free men in the Arab homeland.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT HAYDALA RECEIVES POLISARIO DELEGATION

AB051642 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Nouakchott, 5 Sep (AFP)--Well-informed sources in Nouakchott state that the Mauritanian head of state, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, on Friday received a delegation of the Polisario Front led by Mr Ali Mahmoud, member of the Political Bureau of the Saharan movement, and which included Mr Mohamed Abdel Fattah, representative of the front in Europe.

The same source adds that this meeting places within the context of periodic contacts between Mauritania and the Polisario Front included in the peace accord signed on 5 August 1979, and it took place in a friendly atmosphere. The relations existing between Mauritania and the Polisario were marked recently by the release of 145 Mauritanian prisoners.

MOROCCO

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN RABAT

LD072102 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2018 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] A short time ago Aleksey Shvedov, chief of the Africa Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived at Sale-Rabat airport. In a statement to the press, he said that his visit to Morocco is a working one. He was welcomed at the airport by Abderrahmane Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Soviet ambassador in Rabat, and others.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES UPCOMING MEETING ON SAHARA

LD010328 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Omar Mansour, member of the Political Bureau and representative of the SDAR in Algiers, made a statement to the press on the eve of the meeting of the OAU committee on the Western Sahara issue, in which he stressed the responsibility of the Moroccan side, recalling at the same time the readiness of the Polisario Front to make all efforts to reach a just solution to this issue by peaceful means. He said that the meeting, which is scheduled to be held initially from 9 to 12 September, is regarded by the Polisario Front as a last chance for peace. The parties concerned should attend the meeting so that an actual implementation of the resolutions of the OAU and the United Nations may take place.

After drawing attention to the fact that the Polisario Front has always shown readiness to negotiate under the OAU supervision to find a solution to the conflict; and that on its part, Morocco also--at the recent Freetown summit meeting--accepted the holding of such negotiations under OAU supervision, The Saharan official noted that the time has come finally for Morocco's presence at the peace conference, particularly when the Polisario Front continues to believe that Morocco's participation and acceptance of the talks remain the best policy to pursue.

Mansour added that in the event of Morocco breaking its promise, once again Morocco will thus have shut the door finally to peaceful negotiations. In this case one should reexamine the situation basically in favor of a military solution. He explained that Morocco's absence once again might give the SDAR the chance to occupy its place in full as a member of the OAU.

Concerning a question about Spain's responsibility, Mansour replied: This responsibility will continue to fall on Madrid until the SDAR regains its sovereignty because Spain is considered as responsible for all that has happened.

MINISTER SHAMIR TO CONFER WITH AS-SADAT 9 SEP

TA080715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will leave for Egypt at noon tomorrow for a round of political talks on strengthening the normalization between the two countries. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Minister Shamir will confer with President as-Sadat on Wednesday norming. Earlier he will meet with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The latter will give a ceremonial dinner in the Israeli foreign minister's honor. Foreign Ministry Director General Davd Qimhi, Assistant Director General Yosef Hadas and Assistant to the Minister Elyaqim Rubinstein will accompany Shamir.

CABINET DISCUSSES RESUMPTION OF AUTONOMY TALKS

TA071046 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1025 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Today the Cabinet heard reports on the resumption of the autonomy talks and also discussed a whole series of other issues. Let us now go over to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and hear his report:

Israel has made a tripartite summit contingent upon the reopening of the autonomy negotiations on all levels. At today's Cabinet session, the prime minister made it clear that Israel had only accepted the idea of a summit after the joint announcement published at the end of Linowitz' visit to the region stated that the autonomy negotiations would be resumed as soon as possible. During the session, Mr Begin estimated that if it should convene the summit would take place in December.

The assessmen of the Cabinet was that there has been an erosion in the Egyptian position on the resumption of the talks. In light of publicized statements from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, it appears that President as-Sadat's aides have recently made efforts to evade the commitments made by the Egyptian president.

Minister Ari'el Sharon said that the Egyptian position has eroded. He emphasized that it is necessary to check with Egypt again on where it stands on the resumption of the talks. The prime minister replied to Sharon by saying: I have not received authorized information from Egypt about a change in its position.

Let us note that there are clear signs that Egypt is interested in improving the atmosphere in the relations with Israel. One proof of this is Anis Mansur's article in the weekly OCTOBER calling for an end to the comparisons between the prime minister and Hitler. It appears as though the Egyptians will make further efforts in the next few days to improve the atmosphere in the bilateral relations.

Let us return to the Cabinet session and hear the concluding statement by Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or:

[Begin recording] Today the prime minister reported to the cabinet on his talks last week with Ambassador Linowitz, and the interior minister reported on his talk with Ambassador Leonard on the completion of the details pertaining to the resumption of the autonomy negotiations. In addition to this, the chief of state briefed the Cabinet on activities in the IDF for education and social welfare provided especially for soldiers from certain strata of population in distress who lack education. They are given basic education in the IDF and sometimes even more.

Furthermore, the Cabinet approved the appointment of Mr Gedalya Schreiber as director general of the Religious Affairs Ministry, and the prime minister wished the ministers a happy new year. [end recording]

Burg Talk With Leonard

TA071116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Minister Yosef Burg said that he had asked U.S. Ambassador James Leonard to bring to Egypt's attention the fact that Israel insists that the autonomy talks be resumed before the summit. Ambassador Leonard replied by saying that he got the impression from his talks in Egypt that the autonomy talks would be resumed in mid-October. Dr Burg commented by saying that this reply was disappointing. Our correspondent speculates that Egypt will soon take measures to demonstrate its desire to improve the relations with Israel.

Begin, Burg Remarks

TA071615 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1410 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister and Minister Burg reported at the Cabinet session today that Egypt is trying to postpone the resumption of the autonomy talks but Israel is working to advance the date of their resumption. The prime minister said that a tripartite summit meeting will not be convened until after the resumption of the talks on all levels. Our political correspondt Yosi 'Abadi reports on the Cabinet session:

[Begin recording] As has happened several times in the past, this time too there is a gap between the conclusions reached with President as-Sadat and the actions of the lower level in Cairo. This transpires from the reports of the prime minister and Minister Burg to the Cabinet.

It emerges from the contacts with the Egyptian autonomy team that Cairo wishes to postpone the resumption of the talks as long as possible. The date suggested by the Egyptians is mid-October, and they do not mention the level on which the talks are to be resumed. Israel wants the expert committees to resume their work immediately following the Jewish new year and the ministerial plenum to be held before the middle of next month. The prime minister and Minister Burg expressed dissatisfaction with the Egyptian attitude. Mr Begin said that it was contrary to the agreement reached by Linowitz here and that if the talks are not revived a tripartite summit will not take place.

The prime minister further reported that in his talks with the U.S. ambassador the original paper presented by Linowitz has been significantly changed in accordance with demands presented by Begin. On his departure from Israel, the U.S. diplomat said he believed As-Sadat would not accept changes but, as is known, the gyptian president has agreed to them.

Minister Ari'el Sharon asked whether reports in the Egyptian press about the exact wording of the paper are accurate. The reports say the resumption of the talks will be mere preparation for the summit meeting. The prime minister explained that these reports are mistaken.

Dr Yosef Burg, who referred to the gap between the position of As-Sadat and that of the Egyptian autonomy team, said that the Egyptian team does not explicitly say that the aim of the talks is to reach an autonomy agreement and that this is the difference between the Egyptian team and the Israeli team.

Egyptian Attitudes Toward Normalization

TA071854 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Autonomy affairs were discussed at today's cabinet session. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram in the studio brings us a picture of the situation and the issues of normalization and autonomy.

[Ram] The expected meeting between Yitzhaq Shamir and Butrus Ghali should be regarded against the background of remarks Menahem Begin made today at the Cabinet session. It is the prime minister's impression that President as-Sadat's advisers are not enthusiastic about reaching an agreement on autonomy, while As-Sadat himself wants to achieve an agreement. The meeting between Israel's foreign minister and the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs will deal with both the resumption of the negotiations and the problem of normalization.

Israel is not satisfied with the speed of normalization and the attitude shown by the Egyptian administration to it. Governmental circles in Jerusalem made a distinction today between two planes on which relations with Egypt are being conducted: President as-Sadat, who is showing relative openness and a desire to reach a settlement: and the administration and officials, who are trying to undermine the agreements Israel reached with President as-Sadat.

SHARON PRESENTS AUTONOMY PLAN TO LINOWITZ

TA080507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon recently presented a plan intended to speed up the autonomy talks and to reach an agreement on this issue with Egypt and the United States. The plan was presented to U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz during his visit here and is based on two principles: The agreement will be a departure point for the determination of the powers that will be granted to the autonomy, and Israel will agree to a distribution of the water and land resources between its citizens and the inhabitants of the territories. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the plan.

[Begin recording] It is possible to reach an agreement on the establishment of autonomy, and there are solutions for the complicated problems that have not been overcome. This was Ari'el Sharon's message to Sol Linowitz when the latter met with the autonomy ministerial team. The solution: a framework agreement to be signed between Israel and Egypt on seven basic disputed issues. Later the ministerial teams will continue to discuss the details of the agreement if other elements, such as the Jordanians or the Palestinians, join the process.

The agreement will be a departure point. The reality that will develop in the territories will dictate the nature and powers of the self-administration. So, for example, Minister Sharon suggested that if Jordan joins the negotiations, it will be possible to discuss mutual limited forces along the Jordan or even demilitarization of the area. Regarding internal security, Sharon proposes that if the self-administration authorities manage to prevent terrorist acts in the territories Israel will not deal with this. On the questions of land and water it is suggested that the government-owned lands and the water be distributed between Israel and the autonomy. The agriculture minister proposed that the inhabitants be given government land for settling refugees. Other land reserves will be put at the disposal of both sides.

As mentioned, Minister Sharon emphasized to the Linowitz-led U.S. delegation that he has suggestions to cope with the problems of defining the autonomy's source of authority, Jerusalem's status and the voting rights of the east Jerusalem residents. He refused to go into details on these issues. It can be predicted that if an agreement is reached with Egypt there will be a shift in Israel's position on the right of the east Jerusalem Arabs to vote for the autonomy's institutions and a way will be found to enable them to take part in the elections.

Government circles have recently reiterated the demand that an agreement on the establishment of autonomy be reached in the coming months. The solutions raised by the rightwing marker of the Israeli negotiating team will perhaps constitute a possible way out of the deadlock evolving in the negotiations. Ari'el Sharon presented his plan to the Americans with the approval of Prime Minister Begin and Interior Minister Dr Burg. Yesterday the head of the Israeli ministerial team described Sharon's appearance before Linowitz as splendid. In that meeting Ari'el Sharon stressed that the government's autonomy plan is the only possible solution to the problem of the territories. Over the last 3 years settlement activity and IDF deployment moves have been aimed at clocking the Alignment's territorial compromise program. Therefore, the agriculture minister suggested that the pace of negotiations be increased so that even if there is a change of governments in Israel a strong opposition to the government will be established. [end recording]

Sources Say Plan Not New

TA081222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Cabinet Minister Arik Sharon's new peace plan is apparently not a detailed plan at all but merely some ideas put to American special envoy Sol Linowitz in an attempt to break the autonomy deadlock. The Sharon proposals are not thought to contain anything especially new according to Jerusalem sources. This report from Daniyel Gavron.

Sharon apparently suggested that Israel can withdraw its forces from parts of Judaea and Samaria provided that the autonomy authorities undertook to prevent terrorism and to maintain local order. Jordan must take parallel steps. What steps were not specified. Government land and water resources would be divided between the autonomy authorities and the Jewish settlements. Some of this land could be used for settling Arab refugees, and Jordan should enter the negotiations and be a party to the settlement. There are also proposals on the source of the autonomy's authority, a bone of contention between Israel and Egypt, and the problem of Jerusalem. But Sharon has not yet set these things out.

There is an obvious similarity here with the published views of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who has called for unilateral implementation of the autonomy. Dayan is on record as calling for the pullback of Israel forces from the West Bank city centers, leaving the local citizens to run their own affairs, provided they control terror. Dayan sees no need for a continuation of the military government administration. The unilateral approach is a development of Dayan's own policy as defense minister in the governments of Levi Eshkol and Golda Meir when, for example, he kept the Jordan bridges open without any formal agreement with Jordan.

Sharon's new proposal also harks back to remarks he made when leaving the army for politics 7 years ago. Then he criticized the plan of the late Yig'al Allon, saying the territorial continuity as envisaged for the Palestinians gave them a virtual state which was dangerous for Israel.

The problem, Sharon then said, was to facilitate Jewish Settlement and strategic control while allowing the local population to run its own affairs. Sharon then spoke of a canton system whereby Judaea and Samaria would be divided up into half a dozen self-governing Arab enclaves with Israel controlling the territory in between and establishing Jewish villages there. His new plan would appear to be an updated version of this basic concept.

Sharon has aired these views before, in meetings with the autonomy committee, and Interior Minister Yosef Burg suggested he should put them before the American negotiator. Sharon was reportedly spurred to give these ideas by concern that if the Likud government is not reelected a Labor-led government would not go ahead with autonomy.

ISRAELI ARABS PUBLISH 'CHARTER' BACKING PLO

TA061216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] A document called by its authors the Israeli Arabs' charter was circulated this afternoon among heads of local councils, Knesset members and activists from the Arab sector. Our correspondent Haviva Roger reports that these personages met in Shefar'am to prepare for an upcoming conference that will be held in Nazereth in 2 months at RAKAH's initiative. The conference is to ratify the document presented today.

The charter says, among other things, that the Israeli arabs are part of the Palestinian people. The PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinians and a decisive partner in the peace negotiations. The document also demands that the settlement activity be stopped. It rejects the autonomy plan and demands that full equality be grated to all the Israeli Arabs. MK Shaykh Abu Rabi'a participated in the meeting. He presented the problem of the Bedouin in the Negev.

AFP Report

NC070919 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, 7 Sep (AFP)--Israel is today facing a resurgence of Arab nationalism following the adoption by 150 Palestinian leaders of all political tendencies of a "charter" of their aspirations and objectives.

The Arab leaders, meeting at Shefar'am, a village in Galilee, agreed yesterday that "israeli Arabs belong integrally and inseparably to the Palestinian people" and that their future is linked "to a just solution of the Palestinian cause."

Their charter insists that Palestinian self-determination would only be favorable to Israel, which Israeli Arabs regard as their country. The leaders rejected the idea of an autonomous administration in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza region and called for an independent Palestinian state in the two zones.

Only the 150 delegates at the meeting at Shefar'am signed the charter, which is scheduled to be debated at a national convention they are organizing at Nazareth in November. But they said that more than 5,000 Israeli Arabs had already indicated their intention to support the declaration.

The Israeli press, radio and television devoted great attention to the statement and the meeting, although it was attended by only 150 Arab community leaders.

The media emphasized the attendance of Shaykh Hamad abu Rabiy'a, a representative of the Negev bedouins. The bedouins have been more heavily affected by Israeli expropriation of land than West-Bank Arabs since the Israeli army's pullback from the Sinai.

Resolutions adopted at yesterday's meeting strongly condemned the expropriations and any Jewish settlement of the West Bank. Other resolutions insisted that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was the only representative of the Palestinian people, and they rejected Israeli condemnation of the PLO as a terrorist organization. The 150 Arab leaders also called upon Israel to negotiate with the PLO.

The meeting and its adoption of a nationalist charter was regarded here as another indication of a major shift among Palestinian Arabs. They appear to be moving away from traditional political groups, such as the RAKAH Communist Party, toward new organizations, such as "The Sons of the Village," which are devoted above all to the Arab cause.

Observers also saw the meeting as the first move in the campaign for the next elections, from which may emerge an entirely new Israeli Arab leadership.

SOURCES SAY PALESTINIANS CAN MEET WITH EEC OFFICIAL

TA080542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Israel will not prevent personages in the territories from meeting with the envoy of the European Common Market, Gaston Thorn, when he arrives in Israel at the end of the month. This was reported by authoritative sources in the military government. The West European consulates in east Jerusalem have prepared a list of seven notables who were supposed to confer with him on his previous visit to Israel but who could not finally do so.

EGYPTIAN REQUEST FOR EARLY SINAI WITHDRAWAL REJECTED

TA070833 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff report: "Egypt's Request To Advance Completion of Arrangements for the Sinai Withdrawal Was Turned Down"]

[Text] Israel has rejected an Egyptian appeal to advance the completion of administrative arrangements for the IDF withdrawal from Sinai to the international border. Israel's reply was that prior to such an act both parties should see that the normalization between the two countries is complete and real.

The withdrawal from the remainder of Sinai should be implemented in April 1982. The Egyptians had previously put out feelers about the possibility of implementing the withdrawal from the second half of Sinai in stages rather than all at once, with Israel's completing the last stage of the withdrawal in April 1982. 'Ezer Weizman, who was then defense minister, denied this request.

Recently the Egyptians asked for the advancement of the administrative arrangements just as they had requested the IDF's withdrawal in earlier stages. These arrangements included, among other things, the entry of an Egyptian advance force to become familiar with the zone, the receipt of information from the IDF on installations in the zone to be evacuated and various administrative coordination measures. The Israeli rejection was indirect, stating that it was more important to emphasize full and real normalization between the two countries. It should be noted that Israel, Egypt and the United States have not yet signed the Sinai military supervision agreement, which should take effect immediately after the completion of the withdrawal. This agreement requires the establishment of an international force in Sinai.

ETHIOPIA

SOMALI REBELS CLAIM TO KILL 190 IN CLASH

LD271546 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 7 Sep 80 EA

[Text] On 29 August Abo freedom fighters burned out two army trucks belonging to the black Abyssinian colonialist troops and killed all 190 soldiers on board. Five freedom fighters were wounded in this engagement.

SOMALIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON BERBERA AGREEMENT

LD072224 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 7 Sep 80 EA

[Text] A Somali Foreign Ministry statement on the situation in the Horn of Africa says that recently the media of some countries have been publishing blatant lies about relations between the Somali and U.S. Governments and their recently-signed agreement.

The Abyssinian colonialists have made a lot of noise and launched a propaganda campaign against the U.S.-Somali agreement, while, at the same time they receive support from a superpower, thus threatening peace and security and adding to the problems in the Horn of Africa.

Several Arab countries have also taken part in this campaign against the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and the recently-signed U.S.-Somali agreement. The agreement signed by the Governments of Somalia and the United States concerns bilateral economic cooperation and military aid. The agreement is not aimed at harming other peoples or governments and is not meant to undermine the interests of the Arab masses.

Somalia realizes its responsibilities in maintaining peace in this particular region. It does not need to be reminded of its obligations. It is important to recognize fully that the SDR is an independent country that is free to establish relationships of any kind with any government it chooses.

Somalia is free to choose its friendships and to enter into friendships and agreements with any country it chooses. Those who deserve to be despised and condemned are the governments that are falsely accusing the SDR and claiming that the SDR has given a base to the United States. It is known that those very same governments have given naval, air and ground bases to foreigners in their own countries. These countries include the Abyssinian colonialist regime, which has a long tradition of providing bases for foreigners and serving foreign interests. The SDR has never given bases to foreigners in the past and will not do so now. The SDR is an Arab country that is ready to defend the causes, interests and security of the Arab nation. It will not be party to any acts that might be harmful to Arabs, Africans and world peace.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES REBUTTAL TO ETHIOPIAN ACCUSATIONS

LD041158 Mogadishu International Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The SDR [Somalia Democratic Republic] yesterday described as unfounded Addis Ababa's claims that Somalia's cooperation with the USA was a declaration of war on Ethiopia.

A Foreign Ministry statement quoted President Mohamad Siad Barre as saying in Kismayu on Tuesday that any cooperation between Somalia and another country is not aimed against a third party. Here is the full text of the statement:

The Ethiopian regime, despite its recent invasion of Somalia, is still arrogantly determined to pursue its provocative statements and dangerous aggression against the SDR. In these statements the Ethiorians are claiming that the cooperation between Somalia and the USA is a declaration of war against Ethiopia. These claims are unfounded. As Somalia's president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, declared in Kismayu recently, any cooperation between Somalia and another country is not aimed against a third party and no other country has the right to interfere with our dealings with other friendly countries. Somalia therefore considers that the current acts of provocations and dangerous policies of the Ethiopian regime will only contribute to prolonged instability in the region.

The hypocritical attitude of the Ethiopians is unworthy of any consideration as it is well known that Ethiopia serves as a base for a superpower, offering it an opportunity to meddle in the affairs of the neighboring countries. It is common knowledge today that the ports of Assab and Massawa, as well as the island of Dahlak, are foreign naval bases with restricted use and access to even the Ethiopians themselves. Furthermore, a fully mechanized division of a Cuban interventionist force has been deployed for combat duty and aggression in the area for the past several years, while an estimated 10,000 other foreign military personnel are also present in the country. As a matter of fact, the regime in Addis Ababa has, since coming to power, disregarded peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. For this reason, the grave danger and threat which the people in the region are now confronted with are the direct results of the unfortunate introduction of foreign forces into the Horn of Africa by the Ethiopian regime. This has also enhanced the active competition of the superpowers in the region. Under such circumstances, Somalia has no alternative, but to confront this danger with its own responsibility to safeguard its security.

It is Somalia's sincere hope that one day Ethiopia will come to reason and decide to get rid of the foreign interventionist troops assisting her and effect the dismantling of foreign air and naval bases in the area instead of making colonies and threats. We reject Ethiopia's reason of fearing the new relations between Somalia and the USA and regard it as a pretext and excuse for committing new acts of aggression against Somalia. However, we are convinced that the materialization of their invasion plan can only end in a disaster for its architects, who will bear full responsibility to the community.

BRIEFS

PRC AID TO TANZANIA RAILWAY--PRC has agreed to provide TAZARA [Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority] with experts and spare parts to help with the continued operation of the railway. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 31 Aug 80 EA]

CHAD

FOREIGN MINISTER CLAIMS EGYPT AIDING HABRE

AB051639 Paris AFP in French 1426 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 September (AFP)--The Chadian president, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, has sent a message to the Bonn government asking the FRG to intercede with certain powers who are creating difficulties in the Chad Republic, said Mr Ahmat Acyl Aghbach, Chadian Minister of Foreign Affairs on Friday in Bonn.

The minister told journalists that Egypt is actively supporting Mr Hissein Habre's rebellion by sending him military equipment and technical advisors. He admitted to the fact that France has withdrawn its troops from Chad but he objected to the support given to Mr Hissein Habre by the French press and radio.

The Chadian minister declared that Mr Hissein Habre is the only obstacle to peace in Chad and that he alone is responsible for the division of the country.

Mr Ahamat Acyl Aghbach finally told the press that he was assured during talks at the West German Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the FRG would give Chad economic aid as soon as the civil war is over.

HABRE INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

AB070852 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Sep 80 pp 12, 13

["Exclusive" interview with Chadian faction leader Hissein Habre, chairman of the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North, conducted by Alioune Drame and Aliou Barry on 1 Sep 80]

[Text] [Question] Would you tell us about the military situation in what could be called the battle of Ndjamena following the new outbreak of hostilities?

[Answer] For us, the bombing of the African quarters and the mosque in Ndjamea is nothing new. This is the way things have been since the beginning of hostilities. It is proof that the antinational coalition does not differentiate between its real opponents and the civilian population in the Chadian capital. With regard to the military situation in the interior of the country, we are in control of the BET [Borku-Ennedi-Tebesti, a group of districts in Chad] and its capital Faya Largneau, in the Enedi zone, following an important encounter. In short, we have not lost any of our pre-civil war positions. On the contrary, we have acquired some new positions. That means the military situation is good for the FAN [Armed Forces of the North].

[Question] Would you please enlighten us on the Lome meeting which did not take place?

[Answer] You might have certainly learned that the foreign affairs ministers of Togo and Guinea, who were genuinely mandated by Presidents Sekou Toure and Eyadema, came to Chad with two letters, which they delivered to the FAN and the antinational coalition. The FAN had one and the other one went to the opponent. These ministers were unable to reach us personally, but their letter reached us and we did not hesitate to honor the invitation of the presidents mentioned, for this corresponds with the position of the FAN on the Chadian conflict. We in the FAN have always thought that the Chadian problem should be solved within the national context with the help of the true friends of Chad.

As the other party [Goukouni] did not come to Lome, under pressure from the Libyan Government, the meeting was not held. Kamougue was present, and he met President Eyadema, to whom he delivered a letter from Goukouni. I was made to understand on the strength of that letter that Goukouni said he would not come because the military situation could not permit him to leave the capital. In reality, it was his master Qadhdhafi who refused.

[Question] What is the aim of your trip of Senegal and your tour in Africa?

[Answer] We have undertaken this tour in Africa to inform the heads of state, the governments and the people of Africa of the serious situation prevailing in Chad. Each time the unity of any part of Africa is jeopardized, the whole of Africa is affected. The aim of our visit is informative since the situation in Chad is so confused that most Africans do not know where the truth lies. Enemies of the continent are encouraging the confusion. We have the duty and the responsibility to clarify the real situation in Chad to heads of state and peoples of Africa. Furthermore, as far as Senegal is concerned this is a friendly visit, for your country has taken a just stand on the Chadian conflict, a stand which is in line with the real aspirations of the Chadian people and with African concern.

[Question] Curiously enough, both your organization and your opponents are accusing France. What exactly are the accusations against Paris? What role should France play in the Chadian conflict?

[Answer] The French Government has a great share of responsibility for what is happening in Chad. Paris is only concerned with its interests, and these interests are enormous. France sells its Mirage to Libya and buys the latter's oil. France has its own idea regarding the future of Chad. She wants a federal state. But we think that a federal state for Chad is equivalent to the destruction of Chad, and already some sort of secession is going on in the south occupied by Kamougue. That is why France approves of the antinational coalition. She has never stopped giving her military and financial aid to Goukouni's FAP [People's Armed Forces]. Therefore, for a series of reasons France wants the antinational coalition to come out victorious in this conflict. She is playing a very dangerous role, for she is deliberately maintaining confusion (the coalition's accusations against France) in order to beat the FAN. We firmly state that we have never directly nor indirectly received any aid from Paris. I challenge anybody to prove otherwise. As for the role France should play in the peaceful settlement of the Chadian conflict, Paris should reconsider her stand. The Balkanization of Chad, which she is aiming at, is neither in Africa's interest nor in France's own interest.

[Question] How do you feel about your neighbors's attitudes at this trying moment?

[Answer] As far as Libya is concerned, the situation is clear; she is our archenemy; she has taken sides in the conflict; she sends black mercenaries commanded by a Palestinian called Wahid, not to mention the operations conducted by the Libyan Colonel Massoud. As for the other neighbors, they are doing what they can to shelter thousands of Chadian refugees. They are, therefore, providing significant help for the survival of the Chadian people.

[Question] Do you think that the OAU commission on the Chadian conflict has any chances of success? Do you think resurrection of the Lagos accord is possible?

[Answer] This depends on whether the factions, one and all, are inclined towards peace. The abortive Lome rendezvous shows that the antinational coalition does not want peace. [paragraph continues]

So long as African leaders do not say no to Libya, the Chadian conflict will continue. It is scandalous that no African state has condemned the illegal occupation of a portion of Chad by the Tripoli regime. Africa's silence on this matter disturbs us and we see it as very dangerous.

[Question] For what do you blame your adversaries?

[Answer] We blame the antinational coalition for its policy of national surrender; the fact that it is allied with the occupying country to divide Chad. We therefore disagree with respect to the destiny of Chad. There is no personality problem between the two of us. For example, Goukouni and I are from the same region and the same district. This means that our differences are of a political nature. We will never go to Tripoli to beg for or sign treaties as Goukouni has done.

[Question] Do you think that after all that has happened between you there can one day be a lasting reconciliation between you and your opponents?

[Answer] As I have just said, the Chadian problem is not a personality problem. Our stand is that this war should be ended. To continue it is not in our interest nor that of Africa. The young people who are falling every day on the battlefield are part of Chad dying. The sons of Chad who are fighting today can one day come together, and why not?

[Question] What is life like in Ndjamena?

[Answer] In spite of the difficulties of the war, life goes on in Ndjamena. The minimum vital needs are supplied and people go about their occupations normally. Our administration functions normally. Of course, we have sanitation and food problems. But the inhabitants with us adapt themselves to the war situation imposed on us. In fact, life goes on and the situation is not catastrophic, thanks to the spirits of our people.

[Question] Hissein Habre, you have often been described as a very amibitious man who dreams of becoming president of Chad. What do you say to this?

[Answer] This is the image some well trained and well paid people want me to have. Hissein Habre ambitious? My sole ambition is to see a united Chad where there is peace and dignity. That is my ambition! The fight for power and other labels are painted by a neocolonialist press which, we all know, is against progress. Here is proof that I am not after power: In Lagos I insisted that Goukouni become president while the Libyans wanted to impose Abba Seid.

[Question] What do you think of Abba Siddick?

[Answer] We do not see him. He said he was with us in heart, saying that we represent the deep aspirations of the Chadian people, but he does not give us anything in practical terms.

[Question] It is said that your military successes are due to the fact that you are able to pay your soldiers fixed and substantial salaries with the ransom money paid for Mrs Claustre.

[Answer] Concerning the money paid for Mrs Claustre, which, still according to neo-colonialist press, is used in paying FAN's soldiers, I formally deny it. I left this money with Goukouni and Mrs Claustre and he gave it as a gift to Qadhdhafi. The truth is that there has been a split. I went away with about a hundred people. As for our sources of arms, I would say that it is General Malloum's depots that have enabled us to have a great quantity of arms. [paragraph continues]

The battle of Adeche also enabled us to seize other arms from Acyl Ahamat's men commanded by Chayibo: about 50 vehicles and 106 SAM-7's. The February war also helped us to collect large quantities of materiel, especially armored materiel. Recently, we took an armored bulldozer from our adversaries. These are our only sources of supply.

[Question] It is sad to see people die, especially when they are children, old people and defenseless women. But what can one do? We are engaged in legitimate defense. We did not ask for war; we are only defending ourselves. We can not do otherwise.

[Question] With all this taken into account, what are the prospects?

[Answer] So long as Chad does not assume her dignity, so long as she does not recover her territorial rights, the prospects for peace will remain bleak, for what I have already stated above are the preconditions for making my country a democratic society worth living in.

CONGO

FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO HUNGARY REPORTED

AB051721 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau in charge of external relations and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, last night concluded his official visit to Hungary which began on 30 August. Comrade Nze, who had been invited by the Hungarian foreign minister, Comrade Frigyes Puja, was received by Comrades Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee. Like all the others, these meetings afforded opportunities to exchange views on numerous issues such as bilateral cooperation, the international labor movement and the anti-imperialist struggle.

During their friendly discussions, the two foreign ministers exchanged views on current international problems. [sentence indistinct] They emphasized that the ambitions of the imperialists constitute a threat to the peace and security of mankind and that it is therefore absolutely necessary that these tendencies should be immediately eliminated. They agreed that the victory of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and of other African countries has brought about a favorable change in the continent and that the successful struggles of the African peoples are great contributions to the world struggle for international peace and social progress. The two parties expressed their support for the Namibian people fighting for their independence [words indistinct].

The two parties strongly condemned the racist policy of the South African regime as well as its numerous aggressions against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia. They strongly emphasized that the development of South Africa's military forces by the imperialist powers constitutes a threat to the security of the African countries in the region as well as to world peace. The two parties advocated a (?quick) and global solution of the Middle East problem, condemned the Camp David agreement (?which is against the interest) of the Palestinian people and reaffirmed their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. They strongly insisted on the evacuation of all Arab territories occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem.

After surveying the situation in eastern Africa and the Indian Ocean, the two parties condemned the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the states in the region and the creation of military bases which threaten the security of the peoples of the region. [sentence indistinct] They called for the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and security in Southeast Asia in the interest of nation building and the safeguarding of sovereignty and encouraged all initiative aimed at reestablishing an atmosphere of good neighborliness and cooperation in the interest of the respective peoples.

The two parties expressed the wish that the People's Republic of Kampuchea will occupy its legitimate place at the United Nations and within other international organizations. They expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam struggling for the building of a new society opposed to the ambitions of imperialism. They expressed their solidarity with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle against imperialist reaction and for the safeguarding of their sovereignty. They stressed the positive role of the nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination.

The two parties noted with satisfaction that the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of the Congo continue to develop. They examined various fields in which they can make concrete efforts to further develop these relations. The 2-year program of work and scientific cooperation which has been signed will also help achieve this objective.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU DEPARTS FOR EUROPEAN VISIT, MEDICAL EXAMINATION

AB061130 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0840 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Sep (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, left Kinshasa this morning at 0400 aboard the Air Zaire DC-10 Mont Ngaliema bound for Europe, where he will pay a private visit during which he will undergo a general medical checkup on the advice of his doctors.

It will be recalled that the head of state undergoes a routine medical examination every year, but this time after his long tour of the interior of the country and his intense activity in the capital, his doctors have advised him to follow this general examination with a recuperative rest.

The founding chairman of the MPR was seen off by the mayor of the city of Kinshasa, Citizen Kisombe Kia Kumuisi, as well as several civil and military personalities of the republic.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES VISITING DPRK DELEGATION

AB042001 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1750 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 September (AZAP)--The secretary general for mobilization and political orientation, Citizen Konde Vila Ki Kanda on Thursday received a North Korean delegation comprising Mr (O Man Seuk), member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party, and Mr (Pak Uyeug), a civil servant who arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday from Pyongyang.

The delegation, which was led by the North Korean ambassador to Zaire, Mr Kwon Song-chol, informed the secretary general about the forthcoming sixth congress of the Korean Workers Party and the ceremonies which will mark the [word indistinct] anniversary of the party.

The secretary general for mobilization and political orientation, who followed with interest the praise given by the North Korean delegation to guide Mobutu Sese Seko, welcomed the visitors and asked them to feel at home. Next he spoke of the excellent relations binding [passage indistinct] and which have been strengthened owing to the visit Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko made to Korean in [date indistinct].

Finally, Citizen Konde briefly explained to the vistors the changes which have taken place within the Popular Movement of the Revolution.

AZAP EXPLAINS REASONS FOR CREATION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AB032030 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0825 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Sep (AZAP)--Tuesday's appointment of members of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] Central Committee compled the process of setting up the bodies envisioned by the Political Bureau in its meeting of early August. The founding chairman has named 114 members to this important body, which is now endowed with the responsibilities previously assigned to the Political Bureau.

The last 10 years' experience has shown the importance that the guide gives to the actions of this conceptualizing, guiding and decisionmaking body of the MPR. All the decisions adopted over the past decade were conceived within the Political Bureau, and the founding chairman has always viewed his consultations with it not only as a matter of principle but also as a guarantee of real democracy. This explains why the composition of this body has always varied as a result of constant efforts to reconcile representativeness and efficiency.

The transfer of the prerogatives of the Political Bureau to the Central Committee is a formula that successfully brings together representativeness and efficiency. In fact, the body set up on Tuesday is a blend of the country's social and professional classes. This remains a very important fact which must be emphasized, because, in the final analysis, the country's policies should be conceived, elaborated and formulated by the most active forces of the nation so that the aspirations of all are efficiently met. Now then, it is obvious that only the participation in the nation's basic choices by a widely representative body will ensure truly popular support for the decisions that are adopted. Such representativeness cannot be the result of mere chance; rather, it is the result of necessity and of a will guided by a clear finality [une finalite claire].

The list of the various social and professional classes represented in the Central Committee is proof of the desire to allow all existing forces in the nation to participate in the common effort for recovery and to undertake the revolution's tasks. It also confirms, if need be, the MPR's decision to become a party rallying the people.

A second fact of paramount importance has to be stressed: that is the massive return to the political arena of personalities who played an important role at the time that the country attained independence and of others who have been the close companions of the father of the nation since his accession to the presidency.

The confidence that the guide has placed in these colleagues of the early days who have assumed various responsibilities along with him reveals his constant concern for setting up a body of morally, intellectually and politically honest people to assist him in his responsibility for making major choices regarding the country's orientation and to guarantee the efficiency of his actions.

The inclusion of traditional chiefs among the members of the Central Committee to assure the representation of our traditional culture, and the inclusion of working class representatives who were expressly chosen, enlarges the basis of national consensus without which there can be neither peace in political and social life nor the possibility of action in the struggle against poverty and the various other misfortunes that can threaten a community like ours.

If these factors theoretically insure the effectiveness of action, the question that can still be raised is that of its implementation. First, could the founding chairman--who has a manifest interest in having recourse to a tool which is easily mobilized, as the Political Bureau could be--have recourse as often and easily to the Central Committee as was the case with the former body? Second, what precise forms will future decisions arrived at by the party's new conceptualizing, guiding and inspirational body take? Moreover, through what channels or intermediaries will these decisions be implemented?

At first sight, one could think that these matters are of no importance and that the Political Bureau's past practices indicate clearly what the functioning of the Central Committee will be, since the latter has inherited the prerogatives of the Political Bureau. But this is not so evident. The frequency with which the Central Committee will meet, its internal functional structure and the priority issues which will be imposed on it by the supreme will of the founding president, with consideration for its powers and for the national situation, will without doubt be decisive in this regard. Clarifications will certainly be given at a later time as to the bases for the Central Committee's operation and cooperation with all the other organs of the MPR.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN ENVOY LEAVES BURUNDI--The Belgian ambassador to Burundi, Mr Hermat Matsert, who has been on post in Burundi for more than 3 years, on Thursday left Bujumbura for good. He described the relations between the two countries as excellent. In an interview with the Burundi national press, the Belgian diplomat noted that the visit of President Bagaza to Belgium in May 1980 has strengthened these good relations. [Paris AFP in French 1741 GMT 4 Sep 80 AB]

FRENCH LOAN TO CAMEROON--The Cameroon Government and the French central fund for economic cooperation today in Yaounde signed a 1.2 billion CFA franc agreement. The loan will be used to finance the construction of two wharfs at the Douala port. [Excerpt] [Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 4 Sep 80 AB]

GHANA

PNP COMMITMENT TO ALLIANCE WITH UNC REAFFIRMED

AB060757 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The People's National Party [PNP] still believes in the PNP-UNC [United National Convention] alliance and will do everything to ensure that it is maintained. Speaking at the castle, where he received a petition from a delegation of the youth wing of the UNC, (Dr A.E. Arthur), on behalf of President Limann, leader of the PNP, said the PNP did not enter into the alliance lightly, but in the supreme interest of the country.

He pointed out that some old politicians do not fully appreciate the new political climate operating in the third republic and are therefore bent on destroying the alliance. He said the alliance is like a marriage which, although it might have its difficulties, should be nurtured to survive. (Dr Arthur) asked Ghanians to take their destiny into their hands and work hard for the survival of the new civilian experiment. Presenting the petition, the leader of the delegation, (Mr David Lamptey), thanked (Dr Arthur) for the sentiments he expressed about the alliance. He emphasized the commitment of the youth wing of the UNC to the alliance.

OPPOSITION PARTY ACCUSES PNP OF 'SUBVERTING CONSTITUTION'

AB080851 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Popular Front Party [PFP] has accused the ruling People's National Party [PNP] of doing everything to subvert the Constitution. The leader of the PFP, Mr Victor Owusu, told the party rally at Sunyani that a statement by the PNP leadership that the Constitution is unworkable is a clear admission that the Limann administration does not believe in the rule of law. He expressed the need for the minority parties to plan a strategy to counteract what he called the dictatorial tendencies of the government.

A leading member of the party, Mr J.H. Mensah, said the government has failed to inspire confidence both at home and abroad. Mr Mensah stressed that the opposition parties will not give the president any breathing space so long as he tries to subvert the Constitution. He condemned the system of distributing goods in Brong Ahafo, adding that the business of political parties is politics but not trading. The commercial houses, he said, should be allowed to do the distribution of goods. Other speakers at the rally included Dr Mansin, MP for Dormaa and Dr Aboagye, MP for Subim.

GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES NEW GOODS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

AB051501 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The government has again expressed its determination to eliminate all forms of shortages to enable Ghanaians to lead lives unpunctuated by worries resulting from shortages of consumer goods. The government has accordingly introduced an improved distribution system that will not only [words indistinct] resources of organizations and individuals all over the country, but will also involve the setting up of national, regional and constituency commodities distribution committees. This was announced by the minister of trade and tourism, Mr Buah, at the inauguration of an 11-member National Commodities Distribution Committee in Accra today. The minister said the country's problems are shortages in all sectors of the economy and of all conceivable items, including food. This has come about because the country's exports have been dwindling, thus not generating enough foreign exchange to cover its bare necessities.

The situation, Mr Buah noted, has resulted in restrictions on imports and controls on foreign exchange and has also compelled the government to move away from complete reliance on the free market system. In spite of all these, Mr Buah said, the government is still determined to fix the economy on an even keel to enable Ghanaians to walk easily into any shop to buy what they want.

The National Commodities Distribution Committee will not be concerned with the physical selling of goods, but will coordinate and supervise the activities of its subcommittee to insure that supplies reach all the regions. The subcommittees will, on the basis of population consumption patterns and other relevant factors, determine the percentage of goods that should go to each region, while the regional subcommittees will determine the percentage that will go to the constituencies. The commercial houses and other organizations at the regional and constituency levels will be informed on their own allocations. The committees will submit the terms on receipts and sales to the national committee and to the ministry to enable it to monitor the entire distribution system.

The National Commodities Distribution Committee is under the chairmanship of the deputy minister of trade and tourism, Miss Lucy Blay, and it has representatives from the mass media, the National Council on Women and Development, the TUC [Trades Union Congress], the police service, the Ghana Chamber of Commerce and the Ghana Manufacturers Association.

NIGERIA

OFFICER URGES ARMY TO REFRAIN FROM ACTS OF DESTABILIZATION

AB052153 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] A call has gone to members of the Nigerian Army to refrain from any act that could destabilize the country. The call was made by the officer commanding the 1st Infantry Division, Maj Gen D.O. (Ojiga), at the end of the finals of the brigades drill competition of Okuba. He urged them to show a good image of the military profession and not to indulge in acts that could portray them as enemies of peace.

The 13th Infantry Brigade, Calabar, emerged the overall winner. The [word indistinct] 3d Division garrison, Jos, came second while the 33d Division, Maiduguri, was third.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA--The Government of the Soviet Union today presented 300 kg of medicine to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare as part of its relief assistance to Liberia. Making the presentation, the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia said another shipment of 1400 kg of medicine would arrive in Monrovia shortly. He said the gift was a manifestation of the Soviet Union's concern for the Liberian people in building a just and healthy society. [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Sep 80 AB]

FRG-LIBERIA COOPERATION--The Mano River union is to receive about $24 million this year from the West German Government in continued cooperation between the union and the Federal Republic. About $23 million of the amount will go towards financing construction of the Freetown-Monrovia highway. The remaining $1 million will finance a short-term experts and study fund for technical cooperation. [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 4 Sep 80 AB]

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTRY NOTES ACTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSION'

LD040920 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 4 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Here is a communique issued by the Defense Ministry and signed by Comrade Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, defense minister and member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA Workers Party, on South African acts of aggression in Cunene Province.

(?At the very time) that the Pretoria racist leaders acting through their (?backward regime) and the South African foreign minister, are falsely telling the world and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim about their unreserved desire to participate in the negotiations initiated by the UN with a view to bringing Namibia to independence, their forces are continuing their killings in the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. [Words indistinct] since 25 July 1980 the racist forces have been operating from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia in small units (?landed) by helicopter with the aim of killing defenseless villagers and destroying such houses as remain in the border areas of our Province of Cunene. [Words indistinct] the Defense Ministry wishes to apprise the Angolan people and world public opinion of the following:

26 August: Two Mirage aircraft bombed the headquarters of (Chiete) commune, killing five and wounding seven of its residents.

17 August [date as heard]: Small units of racist troops burned the villages and taking others away with them to Namibia.

28 August: With the aim of depriving the people of their water supply, racist South African troops seized water pumps in (Ondivele) and (Onchitoca), killing seven residents (?during the attack);

29 August: In pursuance of their crimes against the people and with a view to cutting them off from their supply sources, the racist South Africans mined all accesses to the settlement of Montenegro;

29 August [date as heard]: At about 1700, racist South African helicopter-borne troops occupied the headquarters of (Chiete) commune.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Issued by the office of the defense minister in Luanda on 3 September 1980, the year of the party's first extraordinary congress and the formation of the People's Assembly.

Signed: Col Pedro Maria Tinha Pedale, defense minister

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO RADIO ANNOUNCES SOVIET AID FOR SWAPO

LD051554 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 5 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries has decided to send large quantities of staple commodities to the South West African Peoples Organization, SWAPO.

In mid-October, the committee will send to Luanda a large shipment of food products, medicine and other essential goods destined for Namibian refugees in Angola. The Namibian refugees in Angola have been the victims of air raids by the South African Air Force in its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

NAMIBIA

DATES FOR PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED

LD051106 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The dates for the nomination of candidates and for polling in the elections for representatives in South-West Africa's second tier, or provincial level, of government have been announced in Windhoek. Parties and candidates will register on the 29th of this month, while polling will take place on the 11th, 12 and 13th of next month. Three of the communities in the country will not be taking part in the elections. They are the Ovambos, the Basters and the Bushmen. Only the white group has opted for an election on a constituency basis and 18 seats will be contested. The colored, Namas, Damaras, Tswanaa, Hereros, Caprivians and Kavangos have asked for proportional representation in which voters will cast their ballots for parties rather than candidates.

SOUTH AFRICA

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE TO LEAVE SALISBURY

LD051312 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The South African diplomatic representative in Salisbury, Mr Piet van Vuuren, leaves for home today after Zimbabwe's break of diplomatic relations with South Africa on Wednesday. Trade relations between the two countries will however be maintained. The South African trade mission in Salisbury will be headed in an acting capacity by Mr (G.O. Stilbo) and will also handle consular affairs. Mr (Stilbo) said both governments had agreed to confer diplomatic immunity reciprocally upon staff of trade missions to be maintained in Zimbabwe and South Africa, a privilege usually granted only to full diplomats.

BRIEFS

MALAGASY-CUBAN AGREEMENT--Havana, 5 Sep (AFP)--A cultural, scientific and technical cooperation agreement has been signed between Cuba and Madagascar in Havana by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Peoli Malmierca and his Malagasy counterpart, Mr Remi Christian Richard, it was officially learned today in the capital. The trade agreement provides for exchanges over a 3-year period. The cultural cooperation, which will last 5 years, concerns particularly the fields of education, radio and television, architecture and stamp collecting. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1652 GMT 5 Sep 80 AB]